

adapted to its culture, especially the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It may also prove to be hardier than any other citrus fruits of economic importance. Around Ichang, trees have withstood temperatures of 19° F. The Chinese name of this lemon is **Hsiang yuan**." (Meyer.)

*Citrus ichangensis* (Rutaceae), 45937. **Lemon**. From China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 1294. Ichang, Hupeh, China. December 20, 1917.) An especially fine variety of **Ichang lemon**, very juicy, and having a delightful fragrance. It makes a superior lemonade. The tree is of a somewhat drooping habit, and the foliage very dense. Obtained from the garden of the British Consulate at Ichang." (Meyer.)

*Citrus nobilis* (Rutaceae), 45932. **Mandarin**. From China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer for this Department. "(No. 1289. Changyang, Hupeh, China. December 10, 1917.) A large **mandarin** of a fine light orange color with a somewhat corrugated skin; it contains but few seeds and has a sweet, refreshing flavor. Local names **Chun gan** and **Loba gan** meaning respectively 'Spring orange' and 'Turnip orange'." (Meyer.)

*Corechorus capsularis* (Tiliaceae), 45809. **Jute**. From Calcutta, India. Secured by Mr. Jas. A. Smith, American Consul General, from Ralli Brothers. This species and the closely allied *C. olitorius* are the chief sources of the jute fiber of commerce. *C. capsularis* is an annual, attaining a height of 8 to 12 feet, with a long, thin stem, branched only at the top. The flowers are small and yellow. The young shoots are commonly used as a pot-herb, especially in Egypt. The fiber is obtained by retting in stagnant pools. Retting consists in steeping the stems in water until they soften sufficiently to allow the fibro-vascular bundles to be extracted from the softer material around them. The fiber is extensively used in the manufacture of cordage, coarse cloth, fishing nets, gunny-bags etc. The plant requires a hot, moist climate followed by a dry season. The method of propagation consists either in broadcasting the seed, or in transplanting into rows the seedlings raised in a nursery. This plant is indigenous to Ceylon, India and Malaya. (Adapted from Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, p. 841, and Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, p.542.)